The Pyongyang Times

No. 13 (545) SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1975 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the special envoy of the General Secretary of the French Communist Party

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Special Envoy of FCP General Secretary

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on March 19 the visiting special envoy of the General Secretary of the French Communist Party.

Present on the occasion were Jean Canapa, Member of the Central Committee, and Director of the International Department of the Central Committee, of the French Communist Party, who was a special envoy of the General Secretary of the FCP, and Jean Claude Lehors, Secretary of the General Secretary of the FCP, who was accompanying him.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam was also present there.

On the occasion the special envoy courteously conveyed greetings to the respected and beloved leader from Comrade Georges Marchais, FCP General Secretary.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and asked the special envoy to convey his greetings to Comrade Georges Marchais and had a conversation with the guests in an atmosphere permeated with comradeship.

On the same day he gave a dinner in honour of the guests.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic people's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to the Summit Conference of Central American Countries on its opening. The message reads:

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The Summit Conference of Central American Countries

Panama

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in my own name, extend warm congratulations and greetings to the Summit Conference of Central American Countries and to the delegates of various countries attending it.

The Summit Conference of Central American Countries is of very great importance in strengthening the unity and cooperation of the Latin American countries fighting against the domination and control of imperialism and for the defence of their common interests and rights.

The Korean people always extend active support to the just struggle of the Latin American peoples against all forms of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality and for the defence of national sovereignty, natural resources and territorial waters claim.

Believing that the conference will greatly contribute to strengthening mutual solidarity in the common struggle of the Latin American peoples for independence and against imperialism, I heartily wish the conference success in its work.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, March 23, 1975

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, on his reelection as President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Janos Kadar** on his reelection as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a telegram of sympathy to His Imperial Majesty **Mohammed Reza Pahlavi** of the Empire of Iran in connection with the fact that the southern part of Iran was hit by a big earthquake.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, on the Independence Day of Tunisia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, replying to their message of sympathy for the damages caused by an earthquake in Yingkou and Haicheng, southern area of Liaoning Province in China.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message of greetings from **Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed**, President of the Republic of India, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, received a message from Comrade **Marien Ngouabi**, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his reelection as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia, replying to his message of sympathy sent to the latter in connection with the earthquake that occurred in the vicinity of Jakarta some time ago.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a telegram of condolence to **the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia** on the death of Velko Vlahovic, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

✦ **The CC of the WPK** sent a message of greetings to **the 24th Congress of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden.**

South Korean Fascist Gang "Will Be Brought to Justice Someday", "Reinstate Released Students!", "Let's Defend Freedom of Speech!", "Abolish Torture Policy, Intelligence Policy!"

Anti-Fascist Democratization Struggle of South Korean People of All Strata Gathers Further Momentum

The struggle of the workers, student youth, men of the press, religionists and the people of other walks of life against the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi gangsters and for democratic freedom and the right to live is going on with intensity in south Korea these days.

Struggle of Students Rapidly Expands

As already reported, the flame of the struggle against fascism and for democracy enkindled by the students of the Chungang University in Seoul on March 11, soon after the new school term started, is spreading fast.

The students of many higher educational institutions in Seoul and localities, including the Yonse University, Seoul University, Rihwa Women's University, Sogang University, Songgyungwan University and Kyongbuk University, are vigorously waging a mass struggle every day for campus freedom, reinstatement of the students and professors released from prison and for the freedom of speech.

On March 14, more than 4,000 students of the Yonse University held an extraordinary general students meeting at which they adopted a resolution fully supporting the just measure taken by the university authorities to allow the released students and professors of the university to return to school.

In the resolution, they denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique for their vicious obstruction of the implementation of the university authorities' decision and declared, "We will never yield to any pressure from outside."

One day before the students' extraordinary general meeting was called, the university authorities held a meeting of the instruction department staff and finally decided to get all of the released students and professors reinstated at the university.

But the Pak Jung Hi fascist blackguards obdurately hampered the return to school of the students and personages they set free, raving that all those released are "ex-convicts" for whom "the execution of sentence was suspended." Now, they tried by hook or by crook to have the above-mentioned decision cancelled by sending out a "warning" to the university authorities.

In this regard, the students, in their resolution, demanded the withdrawal of the "warning" by the puppet authorities and declared, "We will continue to fight until our demand is met."

In accordance with their resolution they had on the 15th the second extraordinary general students meeting and declared their entry into the emergency state of struggle to foil the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' obstruction and on the 24th had an indignation meeting flaying the suppression of school by the fascist clique and demonstrated on a mass scale.

The demonstration of the students of the Yonse University timed with an indignation meeting held by upwards of 1,000 students of the Seoul University.

Speaking at the meeting, students roundly exposed and condemned with towering wrath the Pak Jung Hi fascist scamps' suppression and intervention against school and adopted a resolution in which they made clear their firm stand.

In the resolution they demanded the early reinstatement of their fellow students discharged from prison and the unconditional, prompt release of their colleagues still behind the bars and the reinstatement of the professors of their university who were unjustly dismissed by the Pak Jung Hi clique for their call for democracy.

The students of the Sogang University in Seoul held an all-student rally on March 20 and adopted a resolution demanding the return of the discharged students to school and launched a signature campaign to have their demand carried through. Besides, the all-student rally of the Songgyungwan University issued a statement putting up the same demand.

In the meantime, the indignant voices of the south Korean public circles rapping at the malicious press gag by the Pak Jung Hi bandits are merged with those of the youth and students.

On March 18, students of the Rihwa Women's University numbering more than 4,000 gathered at a meeting which adopted a statement "Our views on the recent state of affairs with regard to the press".

The statement castigated the ferocious suppression of the freedom of speech by the Pak Jung Hi clique and demanded the immediate reinstatement of the dismissed journalists and other employees of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Choson Ilbo". It affirmed that the entire students of the Rihwa Women's University, together with all the university and college students in south Korea, would support the righteous struggle of the men of the press and appealed to "all the people to extend warm support and encouragement to the men of the press fighting for the freedom of speech."

Students of the Seoul University, the Methodist Theological College and the Kyongbuk University in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, and many other universities and colleges also conducted a struggle in token of their solidarity with and support to the struggle of the journalists for the freedom of speech.

Struggle of Journalists and Public Figures at Large

The journalists of "Tonga Ilbo", "Radio Tonga" and "Choson Ilbo" who demanded the reinstatement of their dismissed colleagues and the freedom of speech are now continuing with their unflagging, just struggle.

As already reported, on March 12 the journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" went on a strike with greater vigour, occupying the type-picking house of the newspaper and boycotting radio broadcast, and they carried on a hunger stay-in day after day. On the 19th they issued a statement in opposition to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist press gag.

In the statement they sternly condemned the Pak Jung Hi clique for muzzling the press and evinced their determination to put up a death-defying struggle for the freedom of speech rather than live a humiliating life.

On March 22, more than 150 journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" staged a silent protest demonstration, marching from the "Tonga Ilbo" office to the "Choson Ilbo" office.

On the 18th the South Korean Journalists Association made public a statement in which it scathingly denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique and the managers of the press organs who dismissed the conscientious journalists demanding the freedom of speech and strongly called for their reinstatement. Over 100 journalists of "Radio Munhwa" in Seoul also expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Choson Ilbo". Personages of different strata in South Chungchong Province gathered together and adopted a resolution calling for the "defence of the freedom of speech" and the "abolition of torture policy and intelligence policy".

Religionists and intellectuals also joined in the struggle of the men of the press.

On the 20th journalists, personages of various strata and religionists, more than 700 in all, held a joint indignation meeting in Seoul.

A public figure exposed and denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique for their crafty and vicious press gag and emphasized: "They will be brought to justice someday."

After the meeting, the attendants staged a silent protest demonstration.

Mass Advance of Workers

Synchronizing with the ever-intensified struggle of the student youth and men of the press against fascism and for democracy, the struggle of the working class is also gaining momentum in south Korea these days.

On March 17 over 26,000 workers in the cotton textile industry decided to call a sit-down strike all at once demanding higher wages. It is said that this joint struggle will be waged simultaneously with each factory as a unit and be continued without letup day and night "by a relay method".

On the same day, more than 3,000 workers of the Anam Industrial Company in Seoul rose in a mass struggle in protest against the villainous company owner's harsh exploitation and move to destroy their trade union. Earlier, workers in 17 industrial domains in south Korea turned out in the struggle against exploitation by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and enterprise owners and for wage hike.

Meanwhile, political figures and people of all walks of life are putting up a vigorous struggle against the "national referendum" farce staged by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in February and against the "partial amendment to the criminal law", a fascist evil law "railroaded" through the puppet "national assembly" by fraudulent method on March 19.

The south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy shows a sign of expansion.

EDITORIAL

Manifestation of Unanimous Will of Peoples of New-Emerging Forces

A Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned States was held in Havana for four days from March 17.

The meeting discussed the position and action programme to be adopted by the non-aligned states in fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for the people's independent development and progress and peace and it reviewed the results of the execution of the decisions adopted at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algiers. It also directed active attention to the preparations for a meeting of the foreign ministers of non-aligned states to be convened in Lima in August this year.

The meeting adopted a declaration.

The declaration stressed that the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States greatly contributed to promoting the struggle of the non-aligned states against imperialism and colonialism and for the people's independent development and progress and for independence and equality in international relations and to strengthening unity among these countries in this struggle.

Pointing out that the present world-wide economic convulsion was caused entirely by the imperialists' policy of aggression, plunder and war, the declaration scathingly condemned the imperialists for their attempt to shift the blame for the current world-wide economic upheavals on to the third world's countries.

It strongly supported the cause of liberation, independence and progress of the peoples in many regions such as the Middle East, Indochina and Latin America and sternly lashed at the imperialists for their policy of aggression, intervention and war against the peoples in these areas.

It called for keeping a strict vigilance over the machinations of the imperialists to disrupt the non-aligned states and stressed that an urgent task confronting these countries is to unite in the joint struggle against imperialism and for independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The activities of non-aligned states have had a great influence on the struggle against all forms of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality and for the achievement of peace and a fair settlement of international issues."

The Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned States clearly showed that the struggle of the third world's people, the new-emerging forces full of vitality in our era, against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and racism and for national liberation and sovereignty, peace and social progress, is daily growing and expanding and its influence is increasing.

The meeting powerfully demonstrated again that the unity of the non-aligned countries is daily growing in the common struggle against imperialism and for independent development.

The declaration adopted at the meeting is an expression of the unanimous will of all the countries and peoples of the new-emerging forces to launch the fight against imperialism in concerted action and it fully accords with the interests of the peaceloving peoples of the world.

Considering that the Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned States contributed to stepping up the activities of the non-aligned states and facilitating the achievement of the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause of the world's people, the Korean people heartily welcome and fully support the results of the meeting.

The recent meeting noted that the independent home and foreign policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fall in line with the principles of non-alignment and make an important contribution to strengthening and developing the non-alignment movement and unanimously adopted a recommendation supporting the admission of the DPRK to the forthcoming meeting of non-aligned states and decided to submit this recommendation for its consideration to a meeting of the foreign ministers of non-aligned states to be held soon in Peru.

The Korean people warmly hail this recommendation, regarding it as an expression of deep trust in and expectation for us, and extend heartfelt thanks to all the member-states of the Coordinating Bureau, including Zaire, for their efforts for the adoption of this recommendation.

The adoption of the recommendation is another precious fruit of

(Continued on Page 2)

Non-Aligned States' Coordinating Bureau Meeting Adopts Recommendation Supporting Admission of DPRK to Non-Aligned States

A recommendation supporting the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the non-aligned states was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned States held in the Cuban capital, according to a report from Havana.

The recommendation says:

Considering that the independent home and foreign policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea accord with the principles of the non-aligned states, considering that these policies are making an important contribution to strengthening and developing the non-alignment movement, the Coordinating Bureau recommends a meeting of the foreign ministers to be held shortly in Lima to admit the DPRK as non-aligned membership and expresses its satisfaction with this country which contributes to expanding and strengthening the non-aligned group.

The Zairese Foreign Minister and representatives of many other countries spoke at the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau supporting this recommendation.

Historic Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou Meetings: Firm Adherence to the Juche Line for the Korean Revolution

Forty years have elapsed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened and guided the Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou Meetings.

The Tahuangwei Meeting that lasted from the end of February 1935 to the beginning of March and the Yaoyingkou Meeting held in late March that year were historic meetings of great significance in saving the grave revolutionary situation and holding fast to the Juche line for the Korean revolution.

The Japanese imperialists were then intensifying military offensive against the guerrilla bases to bar the anti-imperialist armed struggle gaining momentum from day to day. On the other hand, they concocted an espionage organization called "Minsaengdan" by gathering together renegades of the revolution and were resorting to the vicious manoeuvres to undermine the revolutionary ranks from within.

At such a time the politically ignorant national chauvinists and the sectarian-flunkeys created alienation, enmity and distrust within the revolutionary ranks by conducting the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle in an ultra-left way.

The great leader made a detailed analysis of the nature of the Japanese imperialists' trick and the conditions created by the sectarian-flunkeys and, on the basis of this, expounded the policy for waging the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle in a movement of the whole masses and the principles to be observed in this struggle. And he went out in person to many places to overcome the deviations revealed in the struggle.

Meanwhile, the national chauvinists and the sectarian-flunkeys carried on their activities for their nasty sectarian purposes, while the great leader had been away for march into north Manchuria.

They clamoured that the majority of the Koreans in the guerrilla base were connected with the "Minsaengdan". They cast suspicion on and falsely accused steadfast cadres and revolutionary people, expelled them from the revolutionary ranks and even murdered them at random. As a result, many people who had bravely fought against Japanese imperialism were unjustly charged with being "Minsaengdan" members and were murdered.

Indeed, the Korean revolution was faced with a crisis.

No one dared come forward to save the situation in this terror-laden atmosphere where cruel persecution would ensue if anyone showed signs of sympathy with comrades who were groundlessly accused of being members of the "Minsaengdan".

The people firmly believed only the leader.

As soon as he returned from the arduous march in north Manchuria, the great leader was prepared to risk his life to save the grave situation without giving a thought to his impaired health caused by chill.

He acquainted himself with the grave state of affairs in the bases and called the Tahuangwei Meeting at the end of February 1935.

At the meeting a sharp ideological struggle was unfolded, centring on the question of the struggle against the "Minsaengdan".

At the meeting the leader exposed and condemned the national chauvinists for their criminal obstruction of the Korean people's national liberation struggle and stressed once again the Juche line for the Korean revolution and the independent stand. The chauvinists had identified the Korean Communists' revolutionary slogan for national liberation with the reactionary slogan of the "Minsaengdan" invented by the Japanese imperialists and opposed the national tasks of the revolution to its international tasks.

He pointed out that it was not an act of national egoism for the communists of each country to carry out the revolution in their own country but, on the contrary, it accorded with the principle of proletarian internationalism and it was the most correct way of positively contributing to the development of the world revolution.

He refuted the fallacy of the national chauvinists who distorted the reason for the emergence of the "Minsaengdan", alleging that it had something to do with the factional strife of the former nationalists inside the revolutionary ranks. He also argued against their subjective and self-righteous injustice of view that 80 to 90 per cent of the Korean Communists and the Korean People's Revolutionary Army active in east Manchuria were members of the "Minsaengdan".

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in words to this effect:

Scientifically, if an alien element in any body exceeds 80 per cent, such a body, whatever its nature, can no longer be said to exist in its original state.

He pointed out that even if only 8 or 9 per cent of the Korean Communists and KPRA—a tenth of the 80 or 90 per cent they claimed—were members of the "Minsaengdan", then the guerrilla bases would have ceased to exist, to say nothing of the impossibility of holding this meeting. He then asked sharply if the people branded as "Minsaengdan" members were really "Minsaengdan" members when they died shouting, "Long live the Korean revolution!" and "Long live the victory of the Korean and Chinese people's revolution!"

No one dared to answer this.

Further, he refuted the narrow-minded, chauvinist view on the problem of cadres and pointed out that a cadre must be judged by his fidelity to the revolution, his ideological and political level and his practical ability.

At the meeting he reiterated the principles to be observed in the struggle against the "Minsaengdan".

These were: to put politics in command and give scope to democracy, base the struggle on concrete facts; destroy the prime movers and accept, educate and remould their duped followers by correctly carrying out the class line and the mass line; test the members suspected of being "Minsaengdan" members in the course of revolutionary practice, and not to draw a hasty conclusion on the basis of superficial evidence and assumption.

He emphasized that the struggle against the "Minsaengdan" should be closely linked with the struggle against the sectarian-flunkeys and opportunists of all kinds and for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and thoroughly implementing the Juche line for the Korean revolution.

The great leader's sharp, well-founded and principled criticism and steadfast struggle dealt the national chauvinists and sectarian-flunkeys a severe blow and dispirited them. Thus the ultra-left anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle was put on the right track.

A final decision was made on the question of the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle at the Yaoyingkou Meeting held in late March that year after the Tahuangwei Meeting. This meeting reaffirmed the absolute correctness of the policy of the great leader for overcoming the "Left" deviations manifested in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle and decided to carry it out in a thoroughgoing way.

The meeting also discussed and decided upon the questions of relinquishing the guerrilla bases or liberated areas and switching to a vigorous offensive by deploying the KPRA units over wide areas.

The Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou Meetings were historic meetings which saved the Korean revolution from crisis and guaranteed the powerful advance of the Korean revolution along the steadfast Juche line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Through these meetings the manoeuvres of the Japanese imperialists and national chauvinists to destroy the revolutionary ranks from within were foiled and the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks further strengthened, and all people increasingly looked upon respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great leader of the Korean revolution and its outstanding leader and rallied themselves firmly around him to move forward more vigorously along the path for the restoration of the country.

The meetings made clear the revolutionary stand and principles to be adhered to by the communists in the revolutionary struggle and showed a living example in the struggle against the opportunists of all hues.

Greeting the 40th anniversary of the historic Tahuangwei and Yaoingkou Meetings, our people once again deeply feel the great national pride and honour of living and working under the guidance of the great leader who has done his all for the freedom and happiness of the people and are full of fresh determination to wage a stauncher struggle to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche led by him.

Cha Sang Muk

Historic Sites Permeated with Lofty Spirit of Kim Hyong Jik, Indomitable Revolutionary Fighter

Fifty-eight years have passed since the Korean National Association, a revolutionary anti-Japanese underground organization, was founded on March 23, 1917, by Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country and father of our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

To mark this day, our working people visit the time-honoured historic sites permeated with the lofty revolutionary ideas of Kim Hyong Jik to learn from his shining feats.

Ponghwa-ri is a historic land where Kim Hyong Jik conducted revolutionary activities after moving from Mangyongdae in the spring of 1916.

While taking up teaching at the Myongsin School there, he carried on his revolutionary activities.

After he took the road of revolution in his early age, he concentrated his efforts on the formation of a revolutionary anti-Japanese underground organization. To do this, he instilled anti-Japanese feeling in the hearts of students, rural youth and middle-aged, while feeding their patriotism and national pride.

On March 23, 1917, he, together with his comrades, formed the Korean National Association. Its fighting goal was to win the independence of Korea through the efforts of her people themselves.

The KNA was the most steadfast revolutionary organization fighting against imperialism and the biggest and most active revolutionary anti-Japanese underground organization in the period before and after the March First Uprising in our country.

In Ponghwa-ri, the Myongsin School is now preserved in its original state. There are also the rock-site on the Ponghwa-san hill where he had meetings with KNA members, the morning exercise-site where he had physical exercise with his students, the house where he lived and other historic sites.

Kim Hyong Jik strove to imbue his students with the patriotic idea of "chiwon" (Aim High). This is what he said:

"What's your object for learning? It is not to serve the Japanese aggressors as slaves nor to become their watchdogs. It is solely to regain the country.

"The Japanese aggressors are plundering all our natural wealth—gold, silver and other treasures—and rice.

"We cannot live a happy life unless we drive them out.

"We must chase them out and regain the country.

"Precisely for this purpose, we study now."

Kim Hyong Jik tirelessly worked for the education of the rising generation, regarding education as part of the revolutionary undertaking.

The KNA founded under his leadership expanded its organizations all over the country as well as different areas abroad and actively mobilized the masses of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle, carrying on legal activities in close combination with illegal ones, political activities with military ones.

The Unryul Museum located in the western part of South Hwanghae Province is also visited by a large number of working people. In the area of Unryul he conducted energetic revolutionary activities before and after the creation of the KNA in order to step up the anti-Japanese national liberation movement on a nationwide scale.

At the Kwangson School he guided secret meetings of its teachers and gave lectures before people to arm them with the anti-Japanese patriotic idea early in 1916 when he was making preparations for the founding of the KNA.

There are also valuable historic remains including the house of "Chestnut-tree valley" where he had meetings with KNA members and people active in the anti-Japanese independence movement in the summer of 1917 to acquaint himself with their work and guided their secret meetings.

Chunggangjin, a small town on the bank of the Amnok-gang River in the northern inland of the country, is a place where Kim Hyong Jik fought in the centre of the leadership in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement at home and abroad after moving the theatre of his revolutionary activities to the area along the Amnokgang River.

There are in Chunggangjin the house where he guided revolutionary activities and other historic sites—the post office, angling site and ferry.

Kim Hyong Jik moved the theatre of his revolutionary activities to the areas along the Amnok-gang River at a time when the October Socialist Revolution triumphed in Russia, Marxism-Leninism began to be disseminated in Korea and the Korean nationalist movement was giving way to the communist movement.

As a great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle in this period, he worked energetically to bring the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country onto a new stage of movement conducted under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Indeed, Kim Hyong Jik was an outstanding leader of our anti-Japanese national liberation movement and a great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement.

Today our working people from all parts visit the historic sites of revolution where Kim Hyong Jik rendered immortal services to the country and the people and deeply learn from his lofty revolutionary spirit.

Kim Ik Gwon

Revolutionary Ideas of Kim Hyong Jik Will Dwell Forever in the Hearts of World's Revolutionary People, Say Foreign Friends

March 23 is the 58th anniversary of the creation of the Korean National Association by Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country and a great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement.

Kim Hyong Jik who stepped out on to the battlefield of revolution in his early years with a great aim to restore his lost country devoted his all to the struggle for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people and performed immortal revolutionary feats which will shine forever in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people.

Today foreign friends, with irrepressible reverence for Kim Hyong Jik, highly praise his valuable revolutionary feats and noble patriotic idea.

Masato Miura residing in Ube, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan, who met Kim Hyong Jik in the spring of 1917, wrote recalling those days with a deep emotion:

"Generally speaking, everything gradually fades from my memory as the days go by. But I can say that the great figure of Kim Hyong Jik and his great revolutionary spirit grasp the hearts of all people more firmly, shedding radiant rays all over the world."

The Bulgarian paper "Narodna Armia" wrote:

"In the trying period characterized by national oppression and utter lack of social rights, the Korean people had the alternative: either to become the permanent slaves of the Japanese imperialists, or to wage the save-the-nation struggle against the occupationists.

"The prevailing situation urgently demanded the formation of a revolutionary organization to unite those fighting for national independence, patriots of Korea.

"This urgent demand was realized by Kim Hyong Jik, an ardent revolutionary fighter, who devoted his all to the struggle for the restoration of Korea."

Noting that Kim Hyong Jik founded the Korean National Association, a revolutionary anti-Japanese underground organization, on March 23, 1917, the Burmese paper "Rangoon Nesing Dedingsa" wrote:

"By establishing the KNA Kim Hyong Jik pointed to the road of struggle for the restoration of the lost fatherland for those active in the anti-Japanese independence movement and patriotic people of Korea.

"The KNA guided by him greatly contributed to developing the anti-Japanese national liberation movement as a revolutionary anti-Japanese underground organization which carried on its activities, striking its roots among the exploited and oppressed masses of people before the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in Korea."

Masimini, Representative of the Pan-African Congress of Azania, said:

"The formation of the KNA by Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, was not only an important event in the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people but also a great event because it showed a practical example of struggle to the oppressed peoples of the world in their fight against imperialism and colonialism.

"The correct and clear-cut policies concerning the anti-Japanese patriotic struggle which Kim Hyong Jik, a great leader of the anti-Japanese struggle, worked out while organising and leading the KNA greatly encourage our people who are now struggling against the imperialists and racists."

Representative of a "study group of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Latin America noted:

"Kim Hyong Jik was a leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle who organised the KNA, the biggest revolutionary anti-Japanese underground organization of that time, and organized and led the Korean people to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and an ardent educator who educated the Korean people in the anti-Japanese patriotic idea and a great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement in Korea."

Deeply moved by the brilliant life of Kim Hyong Jik and his great revolutionary activities, the members of a "study group of the history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Africa said in a letter addressed to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"Through our forum on the life and activities of Kim Hyong Jik today we understood more clearly that the whole life of Kim Hyong Jik was the life of an ardent patriot who devoted his all solely to the struggle for the independence of Korea and the freedom and happiness of the generations to come and the brilliant life of a revolutionary who had an unbreakable will, unflagging revolutionary enthusiasm and firm confidence in future in any adversity.

"Indeed, the valuable exploits Kim Hyong Jik left in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people, covering a thorny path, and his invincible revolutionary spirit are now throwing radiant rays all over the world and boundlessly inspiring our struggle."

A letter of revolutionary friends of Mali said:

"The revolutionary ideas and ardent patriotism of Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter whom friends throughout the world deeply respect and revere, will dwell forever in the hearts of all the Korean people and the revolutionary people of the world."

The Pakistani paper "Leader" wrote:

"The august name of Kim Hyong Jik will brightly shine like a morning star in the history of the Korean revolution and world revolution!"

(Continued from Page 1)

the independent policy of the Republic shaped by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The anti-imperialist, independent policy pursued by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its shining successes achieved in socialist construction are in accord with the aspiration and desire of the third world's people who are fighting to safeguard the national sovereignty, dignity and interests and build a new world free from exploitation and oppression and make a contribution to the anti-imperialist, independent cause of the non-aligned states.

The resolution adopted at the Fourth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States held in Algiers, which fully supports the five-point proposition of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the declaration adopted at the recent Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned States held in Havana gave full support again to our Republic's policy of national reunification. This clearly shows that our people's just cause is enjoying full support from the progressive people the world over.

The adoption at the Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned States of the recommendation supporting the admission of the DPRK to the meeting of the non-aligned states means that the question of our Republic's participation in the meeting of non-aligned states is ripe for putting it on the order of the day. Its realization will signify another contribution to the expansion of the non-alignment movement and the strengthening of friendship and solidarity among the peoples of the new-emerging forces.

As was stressed by the recent meeting, it is very important for the non-aligned states to further strengthen the solidarity and cooperation and energetically wage the anti-imperialist common struggle, in order that they accomplish the common cause of opposition to all forms of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality, imperialism, colonialism and racism and of achievement of peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

Today, the imperialists, the US imperialists in particular, are making desperate efforts to block the vigorous onward movement of the new-emerging forces, the vivacious anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of our era, and save their own piteous destiny rushing headlong downhill.

They are, on the one hand, stepping up their policies of aggression and war in all parts of the world to crush by force the third world's countries one by one and, on the other hand, resorting to all crafty tricks to wreck the unity of these countries and disorganize their forces from within.

Under this condition, the third world's countries must counter the divide-and-crush strategy of the imperialists with the strategy of unity. Only by so doing can they frustrate the aggressive schemings of the imperialists, precipitate their final destruction and establish a new order whereby all problems in the international arena will be solved in accordance with the will and interests of the new-emerging forces and all the peace-loving peoples. Unity and cooperation are the kingpin of the invincible strength of the third world's people and the firm guarantee for the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and national liberation.

The people of the non-aligned states could form the close bonds of unity and cooperation because of the common situation where they had been subjected to humiliation and oppression in the past and today's common desire to oppose imperialism and colonialism, common enemy, achieve the independent development of the country and build a new life.

Because of the community of the situation in former days and of today's struggle, the Korean people strive to firmly unite with the people of the third world's countries and render strong support and encouragement to their righteous anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle, our people will fight on with fortitude as ever for the building of a new world free from exploitation and oppression and for the common cause of the non-aligned states in unity with the third world's peoples and in unity with all the countries and all the peoples opposing imperialism.

"Produce, Study and Live Just as Anti-Japanese Guerillas Did!"—Revolutionary Slogan of the Workers' Party of Korea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Recently the Party centre put up the slogan 'Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerillas did!' and led cadres, Party members and working people to wage an energetic struggle to emulate their revolutionary way of work. We think this is a good slogan."

The militant slogan "Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerillas did!" put forward by the Party centre is a good slogan which greatly accelerates our advance by giving a fresh stimulus to our people's struggle to transform our society in a revolutionary way and adding spurs to it.

Our Party brought forth this revolutionary slogan by creatively and concentrically applying the revolutionary way of work, revolutionary habit of studying and revolutionary traits of life, which were brought into full play in the crucible of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader, in conformity with the reality of today when the whole of society is dyed with one colour, the Juche idea.

It put up the revolutionary slogan by grasping in good time the demand of our revolution—to solve the question of how the people should struggle, a fundamental question in advancing the revolution and construction.

To firmly establish the revolutionary traits is, first of all, a pressing demand for carrying out our Party's general task of dyeing all society with the Juche idea.

Whether or not the whole society is remoulded as required by one idea, the Juche idea, depends on how all its members work, study and live.

If the whole society is to be dyed with one colour, the Juche idea, it is necessary for all members of society to give full play to the traits of true communist revolutionary of Juche type—to work in a way worthy of the master, take in the ideological and spiritual pabulum of Juche constantly and always live in a revolutionary manner, as required by the Juche idea.

Firmly establishing the revolutionary traits throughout society is an important requirement for fully displaying the advantages of our socialist system. This is raised as a matter of greater urgency with the further promotion of the revolution and construction.

To what extent the superiority of the socialist system is displayed after its establishment hinges on how deeply the people are aware of their being the masters of the revolution and construction and how militantly they work under the Party's correct leadership.

Only when the hearts of all people are always aglow with revolutionary enthusiasm and the whole society is pervaded with a militant atmosphere, is it possible to advance continuously, sweeping away stagnation and conservatism, and hasten the advent of the bright morn of communism.

Establishing the revolutionary traits throughout society is still more important now, especially because the new generation who underwent neither the hardships of life in exploiter society nor revolutionary trials, the new generation of the revolution who enjoy only happiness in the socialist paradise have turned up as masters at all revolutionary posts.

The question of firmly establishing revolutionary traits throughout society is also a matter of greater urgency in view of the current revolutionary situation in our country.

Today the machinations of the US imperialists and their lackeys for the permanent division of our nation and their new war provocation manoeuvres are becoming ever more undisguised. Under this situation, in order to accelerate the great socialist construction, further consolidate our revolutionary base and realize the cause of national reunification as early as possible, we must never tolerate the slightest manifestation of indolence and laxity but continue to struggle in a more militant way, maintaining a more unrelaxing attitude.

Indeed, making the whole of society permeated with the revolutionary traits is the fundamental revolutionary demand for bringing about continued upswing in revolution and vigorously speeding up its ultimate victory.

Our Party put forward the proper fighting slogan to successfully meet this important demand. Herein lies the sagacity of our Party's leadership.

"Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerillas did!"—this slogan is a more powerful one, because it not only presents general appeal but sets a most vivid example with great influence in settling the question of establishing the revolutionary traits.

During the arduous and grim anti-Japanese armed struggle the anti-Japanese guerillas displayed the revolutionary way of work, revolutionary habit of studying and revolutionary trait of life while fighting at the cost of their lives only for the leader, for the revolution. All this serves as the priceless pattern and fine example our people in the era of revolution should follow.

Upholding the leader's lofty intention to see our people live and work in such a revolutionary spirit, our Party put up the militant slogan "Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerillas did!" in order to bring about a new, greater leap in the revolution.

Our Party put up the new militant slogan which made our society vibrant with the spirit to struggle and advance. This is an event of epochal significance in giving a fuller rein to our Chollima and further stepping up our historic grand march.

For our people this slogan is an inspiring guiding principle in their struggle and a rule of conduct which should always be regarded as an iron rule in their work and life and a true mirror in revolutionizing themselves.

The militant slogan provided our people with a powerful weapon for boldly sweeping away all that is old and antiquated in the ideological viewpoint, the way of work, the mode of life and the style of work and propelling our forward movement by greater force.

This slogan enabled our people to live a vivacious life full of youthful vigour, arm themselves constantly with the Juche idea, grow into revolutionary fighters of Juche type and become stronger and vigorously promote revolution at all times.

It brought into fuller play the revolutionary spirit and militant stamina of our people who always like to make revolution and get prepared to struggle. Under the slogan our country began to shine more brightly as a new Korea which is moving ahead like lightning through a speed campaign.

Last year in our country the "70-day battle speed" was created, which resulted in opening the new way for Chollima advance. Our country is now rushing forward like a gust of wind to scale without fail all the heights of the Six-Year Plan before October 10 this year, the 30th anniversary of our Party's founding. The present-day reality more convincingly proves the greatness and validity of the new militant slogan put up by our Party.

Indeed, the slogan "Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerillas did!" shows the firm resolution and stand of our Party to make shine forever the glorious revolutionary traditions and successfully accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader. And it demonstrates the unbending will of our people to make a greater leap forward, braving any storm, rallied rock-firm around him.

Under the slogan our people will eternally carry forward the cause of Juche of the great leader and hasten their advance towards the brilliant future of communism.

Kim Yun Sik

Korean Feature Film

"The Lot of Kum Hui and Un Hui"

It is the greatest national task of our people to reunify the divided country. Thirty years have passed since the Korean people who are all of the same stock and have lived on the same territory were split into the north and the south.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialist occupation of south Korea has partitioned our territory and split our nation; it has not only visited untold misery and suffering on the south Korean people but brought national calamity to the entire Korean people and laid a great obstacle to the co-ordinated development of Korean society as a whole.

"To reunify the divided homeland is the greatest and most pressing national task for the entire Korean people at present. Its solution brooks not a moment's delay."

As the leader said, the division of Korea not only brings unbearable misfortunes to the south Korean people but imposes calamities on the entire Korean people; it rules out the possibility of co-ordinated development of Korean society.

"The Lot of Kum Hui and Un Hui", a technicolor widescreen feature film produced by the Korean February 8 Feature Film Studio, depicts well these heart-breaking realities of Korea.

Kum Hui and Un Hui, heroines of the film, are twin sisters born into the family of Pak Mong Gyu, who was a music teacher in a village school in south Korea right after the liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Pak dies on a roadside after writing the music to a song. In this song he expressed his infinite reverence for the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and legendary hero, and his desire to get his twin daughters to live happily in his embrace.

Kum Hui comes over to the north, carried on the back of a young man Ok Hyon San who was studying fine arts, while Un Hui goes to an island village of south Korea, carried in the bosom of a poor fisherman Han Byong Ho. This separation of twin sisters continues till today owing to the artificial barrier.

Completely different lots await these sisters.

Through their lives, the film vividly represents the superiority of the socialist system established by the great leader in the north and shows the corrupt society of south Korea where the jungle law holds sway.

Kum Hui has grown to be a talented dancer. Her artistic activities do not confine to the stage of the grand theatre. She often makes tours of pelagic sea fishing fleets and socialist construction sites, winning the warm acclaim of the people.

Ok Hyon San who brings her up in happiness as he would a real daughter has become a famous artist.

But the unknown lot of Un Hui, the younger sister of Kum Hui left in south Korea, always torments his heart.

The film also shows the tragic lot of Un Hui in south Korea. Un Hui who sings well and lives under the care of the large poor family of Han Byong Ho, is taken away to a cabaret by a shipowner on account of debt. Her life there is indeed intolerable. The cabaret owner counts her as rubbish.

Han and his two sons throw into the sea the shipowner who sold off Un Hui to the cabaret and come over to the north. After that, Han becomes a workteam head of a pelagic fishing fleet. He happens to see Kum Hui among the artist group who came to the fleet for a performance. While feasting his eyes on the happy face of Kum Hui, his thought goes to the lot of Un Hui. The life of the poor girl unfolds on the screen.

Unable to bear the life in the cabaret, she escapes from it.

As ill luck would have it, a car hits her, crippling her. A song sung by Un Hui under the bridge wafts across the river.

It is the song of blessing which her father wrote with the feeling of deep adoration for General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, and with the desire to live happily in his embrace, the song of longing for the people in the north living in happiness under "the brightly shining big star of Mt. Paekdu-san" as her father desired.

This song urges the audience to fight more determinedly to bring earlier the day of reunification, so that the south Korean people also can enjoy a happy life under the tender care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The accursed markers of the Military Demarcation Line appear on the screen. A hateful soldier of the US imperialist aggressor army wearing the MP helmet is seen.

The US imperialist aggressors are our people's inveterate enemy blocking Korea's reunification and the very root cause of all the misfortunes of our people.

The tragic fate brought about by the division of Korea is not confined to these twin sisters alone.

A new, firm resolve is born in the hearts of spectators as the film is over, the resolve to make the US imperialist aggressors who bisected the land of three thousand *ri* with a long history and a brilliant culture and imposed the misfortunes of national split upon the Korean people withdraw from Korea at once and to reunify Korea by the Koreans themselves.

Heartily upholding the independent policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people will surely drive these aggressors out of this land and reunify their fatherland within the present generation.

Kim Dal Sam

When Kum Hui and Ok Hyon San are informed of Un Hui's tragic lot, a new resolve is born in their hearts—the resolve to firmly defend the socialist system which has provided them with the happy life of today

Taken to the warm heart of the fatherly leader, Kum Hui grows up to be a talented dancer loved by the people

These twin sisters are born right after liberation but soon made orphans. Ok Hyon San and Han Byong Ho take on the patronage of each child. Thus begins their separation

Un Hui left in south Korea under US imperialist occupation. She is given no opportunity to develop her musical talent. Now crippled, she wanders from place to place aimlessly

Our Developing Machine-building Industry

Last year Korea's machine-building industry turned out 2,500 h.p. medium-speed engines, 3,000 h.p. high-speed engines, a 14,000-ton cargo ship, a 2,500 h.p. diesel engine, a 20-metre lathe, high-pressure fans with a capacity of 120,000 cubic metres per hour, a 200,000 kva transformer and so on.

These proud products recall us to the brilliant history of our machine-building industry which is developing in seven-league boots.

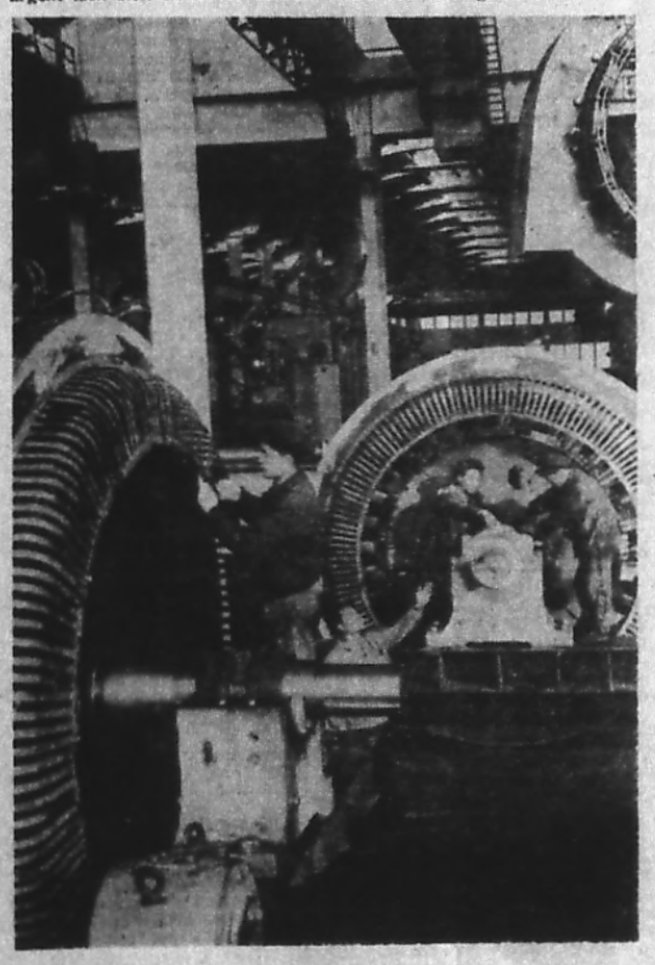
In the pre-liberation year of 1944, the share of this industry in gross industrial output value accounted for only 1.6 per cent. The backwardness of this industry could be seen more clearly from the fact that it could not even make a simple farm implement properly.

In view of this situation the urgent task after liberation was to swiftly develop a machine-building industry.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is impossible for us to strengthen the material and technical foundations of our national economy without developing the machine-building industry. Only a developed machine-building industry makes it possible to equip industry, agriculture, transport, communications and all other branches of the national economy with new technique, eliminate the colonial lopsidedness in industry, and lay the basis of socialist industrialization."

Since the early post-liberation days, the leader, attaching great importance to the development of the machine-building industry, made sure that great efforts were directed to this industry.



Whole-heartedly upholding the great leader's teaching, workers of the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant make one innovation after another in the production of large-size electro-motors

As this step was carried into effect, our country saw in the early post-liberation years the reconstruction of farm machine factories, automobile repair factories and machine-building factories and the building of a series of new machine-building factories. Then started the production of electric motors, pumping machines and other mining and chemical machinery and equipment needed in the rehabilitation and expansion of industry.

Hot bulb engines for ships were also manufactured. This enabled our country to build on its own ships up to 850-ton class.

In 1949 the machine-building industry's share in gross industrial output value increased to 8.1 per cent.

When the US imperialists unleashed an aggressive war in Korea in June 1950, our machine-building industry was reorganized to suit wartime conditions.

To bring to realization the far-sighted plan of the leader our people under his wise guidance actively pushed ahead with the work of building up large-scale machine-building industry bases, while vigorously stepping up wartime production to meet the demands of the front and the rear for machines. This means that during the war we started to lay a firm foundation of a machine-building industry and this industry showed steady progress even under wartime conditions. In 1953 the share of this industry in total industrial output value grew to 15.3 per cent.

In the postwar years our people under the leader's well-advised guidance rose as one to rehabilitate the devastated factories; they rehabilitated and expanded the machine-building factories and shipyards relying on new techniques.

Besides, new modernly-equipped large factories came into being.

In 1956 the number of machine tools swelled markedly as compared with 1953. This allowed our machine-building industry to have large-size machine tools—4 metre and 6 metre turning lathes, hobbing machines, large-size lathes, presses, etc.—and precision machines and various semi-automatic and automatic machines including automatic lathes.

In 1956 our machine-building industry more than trebled as against 1953.

In 1956 the share of this industry in gross industrial output value was 17.3 per cent and in 1960 the figure jumped to 21.3 per cent.

With progress so fast and growth so rapid, our machine-building industry came to play the lead role in the national economy and colonial onesidedness of the economy was completely eliminated.

Our machine-building industry is equipped with all branches of machine production such as mining machinery, construction machinery, transport machinery, electric machinery, farm machines and machine tools and it is developing in a proportionate way. It has now developed from the stage of producing separate units of machines and equipment to the stage of turning out complete sets of equipment for outfitting modern factories.

During the Seven-Year Plan period alone, it produced complete sets of equipment for setting up more than 100 modern factories and enterprises—equipment for power plants, dressing plants, metallurgical factories, chemical factories, cement factories, light industry factories and large-size poultry factories.

These products were the fruit achieved by our working class in implementing the Party's line of building an independent national economy in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the leader's wise guidance. Thanks to these powerful assets, 13,800 objects of productive construction were brought to completion in the first three years of the Six-Year Plan period alone.

The result was that industrial branches and factories and enterprises that were new for our country were set up and weak branches reinforced. And this led to more diversified development of industry, better maintenance of proportionate development between heavy and light industries and between extractive and processing industries and the further perfection of the structure of our industrial branches.

With the rapid development of the machine-building industry and the accelerated collective technical innovation drive under the banner of the three revolutions, phenomenal progress was made in the narrowing down of the distinction between heavy and light labour, elimination of heat-affected and other harmful labour and semi-automation and automation of production processes.

The introduction of industrial TV and the application of wireless communication and switching over to remote control at the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Kangson Steel Plant, the February 8 Cement Factory and many other factories make it possible to ensure immediacy in the direction of production. It marks a new epoch in swiftly boosting production and removing excessively heavy and heat-affected labour.

Pak Ju Sol

"Our Three-revolution Team Member"

The casting shop of the October 5 Electrical Machinery Plant has an automatic control board with many buttons on it which look like twinkling stars.

All the work in the shop is controlled by signal changes dictated by these buttons.

Behind this success is the devoted efforts of Cha Song Gun, student of the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute dispatched to the plant as a member of the three-revolution team. That is why control board operators and casters call him "our dear three-revolution team member."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The university students have been armed firmly with the Juche idea, the monolithic ideology of our Party. They are men of the new, revolutionary generation to whom all other ideologies but our Party's Juche idea are alien...."

Cha Song Gun is a man of this sort, who grew up in the embrace of the fatherly leader, worked with wholehearted devotion, in a manner worthy of the bodyguard of the great leader, in order to successfully carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions at the plant.

He set to work right after he came to the plant and tried to grasp how matters actually stood with it. In this course he noticed that the undertaking of overall mechanization in the casting shop was making little progress, and he wondered why. Some people said that this undertaking was impossible because the plant was busily occupied with the production task immediately before it. And others asserted that it was beyond the reach of possibility by its own efforts.

Cha thought: The leader is always mindful of how to free the workers from toilsome labour at the earliest possible date, and so overall mechanization is the task whose fulfilment allows not a moment's delay. He made up his mind to help the workers to complete it.

As a man qualified as electronic engineer, he willingly undertook the job. Now he drew up a series of blueprints by himself and then gave a helping hand to the designers. He encouraged them, saying: "Let's think boldly in designing and try to make automatic devices that are not inferior to those to be used in a communist society."

He did all he could not only in designing but in other undertakings.

One day he dropped in at a shop where an injection molding machine was supposed to be manufactured. He was surprised to find that the blueprint lay untouched on a desk.

He was sore about the words of the shop manager that he had been too busy with production for the last few days to tackle the job.

"Can't you see the beads of sweat that stand on the foreheads of the casters engaged in manual labour?" Comrade Cha retorted, and added: "Without enthusiasm, you can hardly do a thing. Can you, Comrade shop manager?"

This set the shop manager to think a great deal and he called on Comrade Cha that evening. Shaking hands warmly with him, Comrade Cha told him: "The leader may visit our plant. Let us do our best to introduce automation in the casting shop. What a great pleasure it will give him if he sees the casters working with ease!"

Since then, Comrade Cha devoted himself entirely to the project, operating a lathe to cut hundreds of machine parts and always taking the lead in excavating 4,000 cubic metres of earth in order to lay a foundation for installing six hundred sets of machines and equipment.

The member of the three-revolution team thus showed an example in work. Naturally, those workers who were till then inactive in work complaining of its difficulty followed suit.

At last, overall mechanization was nearing completion.

Machines and equipment, big and small, were installed and some of them were put into test operation.

All went on smoothly except a molding machine which did not function properly.

The molding machine made up of four hundred parts and more was repeatedly dismantled and then reassembled. But it was still barren of result.

The assemblers on the job became somewhat dispirited. But Comrade Cha did not deviate one iota from his plan. "We can make it a success if we try harder"—this was his conviction.

The blueprint was drawn up again and another machine manufactured, but their efforts got nowhere. One failure followed the other.

The assemblers and Comrade Cha were tired out. But they did not budge an inch from their resolve.

Their persevering striving bore a splendid fruit at last.

The molding machine was turned out with success.

They were quite delighted but utterly fatigued all the same. They, however, did not allow themselves complacency or a spell of time for rest.

Uppermost in Comrade Cha's mind was the single determination to justify the leader's deep political trust with loyalty. He went into the workers as tirelessly as ever to pull them along, confidently hastening the day of successful overall test run.

One autumn night a heavy rain came soon after he went to bed. It drummed the window and kept him awake, for he was seized with misgivings—What will happen if water seeps into the emergency tank? If it does, there may be a big explosion and then all that has been done may come to naught.

He got out of bed and darted out. Chilly rain lashed his face.

Suddenly black night descended before his eyes, and he fell unconscious. He had bumped his head violently against something hard.

He came round after a while, and crawled toward the tank inch by inch, with his teeth clenched, till it loomed out of darkness. With great difficulty he took up an iron sheet and put it over the tank. And then he dropped in a faint again....

There was a man sitting by his bedside in a hospital and waiting for him to recover consciousness. He was the man who had been unwilling to have a hand in the work of overall mechanization complaining that it would be hard for the factory to do it by its own efforts.

After Comrade Cha came to himself, the man said: "I'm really ashamed of myself, Comrade Cha, our three-revolution team member!"

With a smile on his bandaged face, he replied: "Never mind! Please see that all go on well at the time of overall trial run."

These words touched deeply the man's heart. "I see. I'll do all I can...."

The workers' mentality was changed radically and their technical level raised markedly as a result of the vigorous activities of the member of the three-revolution-team.

This is how overall mechanization was introduced in the casting shop.

All the work—haulage of materials, mold making, melting, pouring and shakeout—is now controlled by operating a series of buttons.

The veteran casters, filled with joy, said in admiration for the change brought about in the casting shop:

"The overall mechanization has been made possible because the leader dispatched the three-revolution team to our plant. Our three-revolution team member deserves to be called a hero, indeed."

Kim Hyong Gyun

Asian People Sure to Build a New Asia Cleared of Imperialism and Free from Exploitation and Oppression

Mounting Anti-imperialist Struggle, Crumbling Colonial Ruling System

For centuries the Asian people had been subjected to unrestricted oppression and plunder by foreign imperialists. They had been regarded simply as the object of history, undergoing ruthless national humiliation and racial discrimination.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there will always break out the revolutionary struggle. The peoples of Asia, once a focal point of all contradictions harbingering the advent of revolution, have been awakened from their centuries-long slumber. They rose with determination, waged a protracted anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle under the motto of national liberation and eventually won a great historic victory.

The disgraceful imperialist colonial system started to fall asunder in this area.

Especially since the termination of World War II, revolutionary transformations have taken place one after another in Asia and its appearance has undergone a radical change.

To Build an Independent, Prosperous and Sovereign New Asia

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The future of Asia will be decided by the Asian peoples, its masters.

The Asian peoples will certainly build an Asia where there is neither imperialism nor exploitation and oppression, an independent and prosperous new Asia."

The peoples of an overwhelming majority of the countries in Asia have already smashed the villainous colonial rule of imperialism and achieved their national independence and the peoples of many Asian countries are opposing imperialist aggression and firmly safeguarding their national dignity and sovereignty.

The Korean people, wisely led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, father of the immortal Juche idea, have firmly adhered to the independent revolutionary stand that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny, and have made and are making triumphant advance, breaking the rough and rugged path valorously, in the struggle against the US and Japanese aggressors and for the freedom and independence of the country, in the struggle against the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists and for national reunification and in socialist construction.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which holds fast to the independent line stands imposingly on the eastern outpost as a full-fledged independent state which has complete political independence, independent national economy, resplendently-flowering science and culture and national defence power enough to safeguard itself.

The Chinese people smashed to atoms the imperialist manoeuvres for encirclement and blockade, united all the forces under the banner of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and converted their once poor and backward country into a prospering socialist new China. They are now fighting for the realization of their lofty aim to liberate Taiwan and unify their country and vigorously advancing with firm confidence in victory to carry out the magnificent goal of building up their country into a modern powerful socialist state in this century.

The flag of independence and sovereignty is also flying high in Indochina. The peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia have long since waged a sacred struggle to build an independent, sovereign, peaceful and prosperous Indochina, opposing the foreign imperialists' manoeuvrings for aggression and interference under the banner of anti-imperialist common front and scored shining victory and proud successes.

It is noteworthy that today when the anti-US national salvation struggle has entered a decisive stage the Cambodian people are driving the traitorous Lon Nol clique into the narrow strip of completely-besieged Phnom Penh, firmly convinced of ultimate victory and are aflame with an unshakable determination to completely liberate their country.

The working class and people of Japan are waging an energetic struggle against the US imperialists' manoeuvres to turn Japan into a military base and the US-toeing line of the Japanese reactionaries.

The anti-US, anti-Japanese spirit is running higher in Southeast Asia, too. The peoples in this area are intensifying the mass struggle against the US imperialists' policy of reducing it to a military base and the economic invasion of the Japanese militarists and striving to build a new worthwhile life under the banner of independence.

Meanwhile, the peoples in the Middle East are fighting against the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war and for the independent development of their countries and territorial integrity. Middle East nations are not only conducting a stubborn struggle to put an end to the aggression of the US imperialists and Zionists, regain all Arab lands occupied by the Israeli aggressors and fully restore the legitimate right of the Palestinian people, but are also opposing the outrageous blackmail of US imperialism by force of arms and exercising their complete sovereignty over their oil resources.

Colonial Ruling System of US Imperialism Is Tottering beyond Retrieve

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Everywhere in Asia the US imperialists are meeting with setbacks and rebuffs."

In Asia the people's struggle against foreign aggressors and for national independence and the independent development of their countries is getting intensified as never before. On the contrary, imperialist moves for aggression and intervention are going totally busted. This is a characteristic feature of the developments in this area today.

The US imperialists who started skidding along a downward path after suffering a heavy political and military defeat in the past Korean war are repudiated in all parts of Asia.

In particular, the cunning neo-colonialist method of the US imperialists to realize their aggressive designs in Asia through the medium of their puppets is coming to a total failure. Now the foundation of the colonial rule of US imperialism through its puppets in Asia is crumbling beyond remedy.

As is already known, the Thanom military fascist dictatorship in Thailand—a marionette of US imperialism—has been overthrown by a large-scale anti-government struggle of the people.

The traitorous Lon Nol clique of Cambodia are faced with the same miserable fate. They are now in a critical situation because of the successive attacks of the Cambodian people and National Liberation People's Armed Forces. In order to save Lon Nol clique, the US imperialists are "hastily transporting" all kinds of war supplies to them and continuously giving them "military aid". But this is like "pouring water into a sieve". It is by no means accidental that US and other Western news dispatches said: "The fate of Phnom Penh is sealed", and "the United States government is really in a dilemma".

The Thieu clique of South Viet Nam and the Chiang Kai-shek clique of Taiwan—faithful lackeys of the US imperialists—are also wicked and pitiful fellows who are destined to be severely judged by history for their indelible crimes committed against the times, the nations and the peoples.

The fate of the south Korean Pak Jung Hi clique is pretty much the same with the miserable lot of other puppets in Asia. The Pak Jung Hi bandits sold out south Korea to the US and Japanese aggressors as their dual colony and, opposing the independent reunification of our country, turned south Korea into a military prison where fascism and terrorism are rampant and into a hell on earth, in which the people are undergoing hardships of life never known in 4,000 years. Moreover, they are the first to support and assist the US imperialists in their aggression and war against Indochina and the Middle East. Because of their such treacheries, the Pak Jung Hi clique are scathingly condemned and rebuffed by the Korean people and the world people and are unable to get rid of the status of "international orphan".

Thus, the foundation of the colonial rule of US imperialism through its puppets is coming down. The military alliances of US imperialism—despicable tools for its Asian aggression—are also rushing headlong toward bankruptcy.

Instead of drawing a due lesson from the failure of their policy of Asian aggression and withdrawing without delay from Asia, the US imperialists are now clinging to a crafty double-dealing tactics and are further stepping up the war manoeuvres and conciliatory and deceptive tricks and making desperate efforts to maintain their tottering colonial ruling system.

By no ruse, however, can they rescue themselves from doom.

The present era is an era of revolutionary changes when the imperialists are going to ruin and the formerly oppressed and exploited people have emerged as the master on the arena of history and are taking the road of independence. The time has gone never to return when the imperialists could lord it over Asia and act arbitrarily.

Voices calling for independence are now mounting higher all over Asia. The Asian people will certainly build an independent, prosperous and sovereign new Asia as its master, not by interference and pressure from any outside forces but through their just struggle.

Chin Bang Hun

Threadbare Aggressive Military Alliances

Military alliances in the service of US imperialism as its instruments for Asian aggression are rapidly falling asunder.

The ASPAC rigged up by the US imperialists to make it the motherbody of the whole Asian "anti-communist" military alliances virtually ceased to exist, SEATO became unserviceable long ago and ANZUS has grown feeble.

Malaysia and Pakistan, which seceded from the ASPAC and the SEATO respectively with determination, are advancing along the independent path. Having averted their eyes from these organizations or taken cold attitude toward them, France, Australia, New Zealand and a number of other countries are going "their own way".

The incompatibility of the interests between the member-states renders the unified action of the military alliances impracticable. A series of countries do not take part in the military exercises of the blocs. Even the regular meetings of the alliances are not convened at the set time because many countries are often not represented at the meetings. The "ordinance policy" of the US imperialists fails to work properly in those organizations. Moreover, many countries belonging to the alliances whose aim is "anti-communism" have established diplomatic relations with our country and other socialist countries and severed the relations with the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

In fact, the alliances of US imperialism are titular beings unable to give any confidence, hope and assurance to the member-states.

A few days ago, a high-ranking official of a member-state had this to say: "We now cannot expect an ally to give us any help. So, we must rely on ourselves." This is by no means accidental.

Today when the spirit of independence is growing, the bankruptcy of the aggressive military alliances under the baton of the US imperialists is inevitable.

Chon Chun Hun

STRUGGLE TO DISMANTLE MILITARY BASES OF US IMPERIALISM

Today the US imperialists have thousands of aggressive military bases, large and small, in more than 90 countries and keep hundreds of thousands of their aggressor troops permanently stationed in these bases. Most of them are in Asia. In this way, they are making desperate attempt to bar the revolutionary advance of the peoples for the defence of their national independence and sovereignty of their countries. This gravely menaces peace in Asia and in other parts of the world.

The bitter experience of the Asian people in their long-drawn colonial slavery clearly taught them that a resolute anti-imperialist struggle alone would bring them genuine peace. As a matter of course, they have become more vigorous than ever in their struggle to force the US imperialist aggressor troops out of Asia and dismantle their military bases.

In Japan which serves the US imperialists as an outpost for their Asian aggression, the people are fighting dynamically against the introduction of nuclear weapons by the US imperialists into Japan and against their manoeuvres to turn it into their military base.

Some time ago the people in Okinawa formed the "Committee of the People of Okinawa Prefecture for the Joint Struggle for Complete Abolition of Naha Air Base" and strongly demanded that the US imperialists' military bases be removed. A national meeting was held with the participation of broad sections of the Japanese people, among them the figures of various democratic political parties and social organizations. The meeting denounced the US imperialists for introducing nuclear weapons into Japan, demanded the dismantlement of all the military bases there and abrogation of the "US-Japan Security Pact" and opposed the machination to reinforce the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces". Further, it bitterly flayed the military collusion between the US and Japanese reactionary ruling circles. Similar meetings took place in Yokosuka, Sasebo and other districts of Japan.

The valiant struggle against the US imperialists' military bases is waged also by the people in Southeast Asia.

A big demonstration demanding abolition of the imperialists' military bases was staged in February this year in New Delhi, the capital of India. The demonstrators surged on carrying the placards reading: "Dismantle the imperialists' military bases on the Indian Ocean!" and "The military base on the Diego Garsia Island menaces peace and security of the Asian people!" They put a written protest before the US Embassy and censured US imperialism for its machinations to aggravate tension.

The peoples of Sri-Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines are also energetic in their struggle against US imperialism and its military bases.

The Asian people are taking concerted action in this struggle. For instance, an international conference was held toward the end of last year with the attendance of the representatives of many countries on the Indian Ocean, its inland countries and international organizations. The conference demanded that the foreign military bases be removed from the Indian Ocean and this ocean be turned into a peace zone.

Much upset by the stubborn struggle of the people, the US imperialists are advancing cunning schemes to maintain their military bases at all costs.

But, the awakened Asian people will not be deceived again by the US-led imperialists but will further strive to drive them out of Asia and build a new, independent and prosperous Asia.

Han Dok Yon

At Yokosuka, Japan. Their slogans: dismantle the bases of the US imperialist aggressor troops; oppose the use of Yokosuka port by US aircraft carrier

Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces' artillery deluges the enemy troops with shells

Ever More Undisguised Manoeuvres of US Imperialism for Igniting Another War in Korea

The bigwigs of the US imperialists have further betrayed their wild designs for aggression on Korea these days.

Ford, boss of US war maniacs, reaffirmed the US "commitment" to south Korea and its plan for prolonged presence of the US army in south Korea in disregard of the protest and denunciation of the world's people. Likewise, US Secretary of Defence spluttered that south Korea should have the capability dependable enough to quickly and effectively cope with an emergency. Senator Symonds stated in his "special report" submitted to the Senate Armed Forces Committee that the US imperialist aggressor army would participate in a war from the outset should it break out in Korea.

What the US imperialists are driving at is, in a word, to further keep their aggressor troops in south Korea and reinforce them still more and then realize at any cost their ambition of aggression which proved abortive in the last Korean war.

This well testifies to the fact that they have become ever more undisguised in their aggressive acts and war preparations, even throwing off the threadbare, troublesome cloak of "peace" in Korea and its "peaceful" reunification. In fact, they are stepping up the preparations for an adventurous war with the aim of realizing their foul designs.

An eloquent proof of this is, first of all, the fact that they are hurriedly trying to consummate the operational and commanding system in south Korea. A plan so far discussed to put together the "UN Command", the "Headquarters of the US Armed Forces" in south Korea and the "8th US Army Headquarters" is now carried into execution.

This is undertaken allegedly to "curtail expenditure" but is aimed, in reality, to make the existing different operational and commanding systems into a single, unified and mobile one, reduce the number of noncombatants by wide margin and get the units on the front better prepared for action.

The unification of the "UN Command" and the "Headquarters of the US Armed Forces" is motivated by the attempts of US imperialism to find an excuse for putting down the world people's reasonable demand for the withdrawal of its aggression troops wearing the "UN forces" helmets from south Korea and to ignite another aggressive war in Korea and justify it by abusing the name of the UN in case of any need.

This is to be seen clearly from the recent statement of a spokesman of the US Defence Department to the effect that the unification of the "UN Command" and the "Headquarters of the US Armed Forces" will bring about no change in the role of the former.

What is more, the US imperialists are giving themselves up to increasing their military forces in south Korea.

They are trying to bring in large aggressor troops while egging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on to frantic efforts for "modernizing" the south Korean puppet army and pressganging more people.

The chief of staff of the US Army said, in his testimony at the Armed Forces Committee of the House of Representatives on February 26, that some 8,000-strong south Korean puppet troops now attached to the Second US Infantry Division would be replaced with their own aggressor troops.

This statement shows patently that they are attempting to bring large aggression troops into south Korea under the pretext of replacing the puppet armymen with GIs. They have already boosted the numerical strength of their aggression troops in south Korea by 4,000 in the latter half of last year alone. Moreover, they plan to transfer to south Korea their troops who are to pull out of Taiwan by this summer and put them under the command of the Second US Infantry Division.

Another plan is now afoot to build a military base as large as Katena base in Okinawa, Japan, in the northern district of North Kyongsang Province in the central part of south Korea.

According to Japanese paper "Tokyo Shimbun" the US imperialists and traitor Pak Jung Hi reached a secret agreement on the construction of this military base and have started the work of selecting its site. In this connection the US Defence Department drafted a bill for marked increase over the current expenditure for the building of their military bases in south Korea in the coming 1976 fiscal year which starts from July and submitted it to the Congress for approval.

All the facts show that the US imperialists' manoeuvres to unleash a new war in Korea have become extremely dangerous.

Another fact should be added here, the fact that the savage, piratical acts were committed against our patrol boat on the East Sea and our fishing fleet on the West Sea: Our patrol boat drifting astray after losing its course was bombarded and bombed, and our fishing boats engaged in peaceable fishing operation in the high seas were attacked by force of arms and one of them was sunk when an enemy's war vessel deliberately bumped itself against it. The piracy committed by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is a link in the chains of their premeditated scheme to aggravate tension in Korea and find a pretext for triggering off another war.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that the US Air Force joined in the above-mentioned piratical acts.

What makes them so frantic in their war provocation manoeuvres?

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The United States wants to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia."

The recent developments in South Viet Nam and Cambodia are an evil omen for the US imperialists. To crown it all, the destiny of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in south Korea, one of their main strongholds, hangs by a single thread, which reminds one of the candle light flickering on the eve of storm.

The US imperialists, therefore, are trying to find a way out in a new war. Their aim is to save the Pak Jung Hi puppets from the imminent ruin and keep hold on south Korea, which is of great military-strategic importance, for good by waging a war and, furthermore, using it as a bridgehead, conquer the whole of Korea and other Asian countries.

The US imperialists must act discreetly, looking straight at the general trend of the times.

The Korean people now have grown in strength as never before. Officers and men of the Korean People's Army and people are fully prepared against any provocation of the enemy.

If the US imperialists ignite another war in Korea in defiance of our repeated warnings and the unanimous protest and condemnation of the world's people, we will resolutely fight back, deal a mortal blow at them and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

Kim Dong Ok

Another Fascist Emergency Measure of Pak Jung Hi Clique

In spite of strong protest and denunciation of the south Korean people and political and public circles, the Pak Jung Hi clique got together in the puppet national assembly building on the 19th and rigged up in a brigandish way the so-called "partial amendment to the criminal law", one more fascist evil law.

According to a report, that day, when the national assembly members from opposition parties strongly opposed the "bill for amendment to the criminal law" submitted by them, the Pak Jung Hi hooligans secretly gathered together their followers in the dining room of the national assembly and passed it in only 50 seconds, even violating the elementary procedures and regulations for the steering of the puppet national assembly.

This is a foul political fraud unprecedented in history that can be contrived only by the Pak Jung Hi gangsters.

The "partial amendment to the criminal law" is an evil law which is designed to openly stigmatize the lawful activity of the south Korean people and overseas compatriots for the democratization of society and national reunification as a "crime" and quell it harshly.

This is clearly shown by the stipulation of this evil law that punishment shall be meted out to anyone who desecrates and slanders the present puppet regime and the constitutional institutions, undermines the security, interests and prestige of the present puppet regime or threatens to undermine them while in foreign countries and to anyone who commits the abovesaid acts, having relations with foreigners or foreigners' organizations in south Korea.

The vicious aim of the Pak Jung Hi fascist thugs is to ban by law the anti-fascist and anti-"government" activities of democratic personages, public figures and oppositionists in south Korea who are against them and mercilessly repress and stamp out these activities in an attempt to get rid of their ever more serious isolation at home and abroad.

Therefore, they unlimitedly extended the range of application of the law so that they could appeal to it at any time when anyone falls out of their favour. To top it all, those who report such a fact are liable to punishment.

Those who demand the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea and those who conduct righteous activity against the aid rendered by the imperialists to south Korea for aggressive purposes are also made a target of suppression on the ground that they endanger "security".

This sheds full light on the true colours of the Pak Jung Hi clique as despicable traitors to the nation who turn to the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists for their existence.

The "amendment to the criminal law" is an extension of the fascist "emergency measures". It is a new variety of ferocious emergency measures and desperate, fascist act intended to blind the people at home and abroad who are opposed to them and stuff their ears and mouths and thus prolong their days already numbered.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"With no trick can the south Korean reactionaries cover up the truth or hold in check the revolutionary struggle of the people."

On the strength of all kinds of emergency measures and fascist evil laws, the Pak Jung Hi clique are working madly to maintain their threadbare "revitalized" dictatorship and stave off their doomsday at any cost. But they are only repeating the last-ditch effort of their predecessors, fascist lunatics who met their end.

Intensified suppression of the people by the Pak Jung Hi clique will further stir up the indignation on the part of the popular masses who offer resistance to it, and this will only hasten their own ruin.

Chi Ryong

South Korean Puppets Introduce Foreign Capital to Increase Military Potentials

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique plan to obtain a loan amounting to 38,000 million *won* from the World Bank, US imperialists' tool for overseas aggression, to readjust and expand military roads, according to a report from Seoul.

In April last year they got the stupendous loan from the World Bank to step up criminal war preparations.

This loan with predatory strings attached is to be used to build or readjust military roads between Seoul and Chungju and between other areas.

Meanwhile, on February 18 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique concluded an agreement with the British imperialists to get technique and funds for heavy-chemical industry, aimed at increasing the military potential of the economy, the report said.

This is part of their designs to step up war preparations and militarization of economy by inducing a larger amount of capital from the US and Japanese aggressors and other foreign monopoly capitalists.

(KCNA)

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